Manufacturers' Sample.

HATS.

THE MODEL

Has just received from one of the largest manufacturers of Fine Stiff and Soft Hats in New York city their entire line of samples, in both light and dark colors, of the latest blocks in new Spring Hats. There are nearly 150 dozen in the lot, and not a one but is worth \$3 to \$4. We bought them, though, at about half their real value, and so this week take your choice of any of them for

The sizes range from 67 to 71. Among them you will find every color and every shape. This price is for this week

MODEL

Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

W. T. WILEY & CO

For the remainder of the week, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SAT-URDAY, we will offer

Immense Bargains

THROUGHOUT OUR STORE.

- o pieces Sateens at 81/3c, worth 121/2c.
- 50 pieces Sateens at 12c, worth 20c.
- 75 pieces best French Sateens, choice novelties, only 30c, worth 40c.
- 25 pieces 36-inch Suiting only 81/3c, worth 15c. 10 pieces Cashmeres at 121/2c, worth 20c.
- 25 pieces Cashmeres, all new shades, only 19c, cheap at 25c.
- 15 pieces Plaids and Stripes, double width, only 19c, worth 35c. 10 pieces Henrietta Cloths, new shades, only 48c, worth 65c.
- 25 pieces all-Wool Cloth, 36 inches, only 29c, worth 50c.
- 30 pieces all-Wool Cloth, 50 inches, only 48c, worth 75c.
- 5 pieces Black Satin Rhadames, only 75c, worth \$1.25.
- 15 pieces Surah Silks, all shades, only 29c, worth 50c.
- 10 pieces Table Damask at 25c yard, worth 40c.
- 100 pieces genuine Lonsdale Muslin, 8c yard by the bolt. Fancy Seersuckers for dresses only 5c yard, worth 81/2c.

Complete line of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Summer Underwear at low prices.

Lace Curtains from 48c up, See them. See our Jackets, Shawls, Scarfs and Fichus.

Corsets at 20c, worth 50c. Corsets at 43c, worth 75c.

Full-count Pins only Ic a paper.

A visit to our store on one of the above days will convince you that you can save money by trading at the NEW CASH STORE.

W. T. WILEY

Southeast Corner Illinois and Market.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE

- SPECIAL RATES OFFERED THIS WEEK Cincinnati and return May 12 and 13; good returning until the 15th. Fare, \$2.50.

 To-day, May 8, one-half fare to northwestern Iowa,
 Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska.

 New York and return for account of Methodist
- conference, very cheap fare; every day.

 Richmond, Va., and return, account Southern Baptist Assembly, also very low rate; every day.

 Washington, D. C., and return, account of Baptist
- Washington, D. C., and return, account of Baptist
 Assembly, very cheap; every day.
 Baltimore and return, account of General Assembly
 Southern Presbyterian Church.
 Base-ball Park and return, 10c.
 Chicago and return, only \$7.40.
 Chicago, one way, \$3.70.
 SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our
- motto. Note important changes in time.

 BASE-BALL TRAIN DEPARTS 3 R M.

GINGINNAT			
Depart 4:00am	10:45am	3:55pm	6:36pm
Arrive 10:45am	11:45am	5:19pm	10:50 pm
CINCINNATI DIVISIO	N-SUNDAY	TRAINS.	
Depart	***************************************	4:00am	3:45pm
Arrive		11:50am	10:50pm
CHICAGO	DIVISION.		
Depart 7:10am	12:05no'n	5:31 pm	11:20pm
Arrive 3:35am	10:30am	3:35pm	6:20pg

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

BROWNING & SON Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

And dealers in Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Glassware, Brushes, Combs, Fine Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Spices, Dys Stuffs, etc., at the old stand, POTHECARIES' HALL 7 and 9 East Washington Street. Please call or write for prices.

NATURAL GAS

Plessant fires make happy homes. Good, safe, re MURRAY & MOSIER,

Our Leaders for This Week: Outing Cloth, 124c. Penang Cloth, 12tc. Plaid India Linen, 10c.

45-inch Swiss Flounce, 44c. 45-inch Black Lace Flounce, \$1. The best 4-button Embroidered Kid Glove we have ever shown for 75c. All the new

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE 37 East Washington Street.

HAZELTON

PIANOS.

Beautiful new styles for 1888 just eceived. The handsomest cases ever brought to this city, in Mahogany, Walnut, Rosewood and Ebony. New and VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.

19 North Pennsylvania St.

· Packard Organs. Halett & Cumston Pianos.

GRAND HOTEL INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first-class. Rates, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 per day, the latter price. Isoluding bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietor.

WHEN INDICATIONS. THURSDAY-Slightly warmer, and fair

I.F.

In a lecture recently given in London on "Ideal Food" it was stated that there are four prime essentials in food. First, water, and plenty of it, in order to render other foods soluble and nutritious; second, a specific kind of food to burn—something that would undergo combustion in the body and keep up the animal heat; third, food that builds—builds up the tissues and soft structures of the body; fourth, food that would build up the harder structures of the body, the bones, etc.

IF.

That "Big Four" is well enough—if. To have the right kind of food is well enough—if you have the right kind of clothes.

I. C.

Ideal clothes you can get in this market only at THE WHEN. The rush declares it. Everybody testifies to it. Our progressiveness in akimming the cream of things, as well as the confidence we have established by telling the truth about them, make an end of the argument.

I.P.

This always "goes." It is "Ideal Price." In all we sell, from Spring Overcoats and Hats to Underwear and Cravats, our price leaves all attempted competition out of sight.

SLAVE MARRIAGES.

They Were Illegal, and the Children of Such Unions Have No Standing in Court.

CHICAGO, May 9. - Judge Tuley has rendered a preliminary decision in a contested will case that is of considerable importance to all children born in slavery, and to many descendants of such children. He, in fact, pronounces such children illegitimate, and holds that they cannot inherit property from the father. The will contested is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Bunch, and the story is as follows:

James Washington, a slave of Gen. Thomas Marshall, of Mason county, Kentucky, mar-ried a slave named Liza, and from their union Marshall, of Mason county, Kentucky, married a slave named Liza, and from their union sprang two children, Liza and Elizabeth. In 1832 James escaped, going to Huron, O., and there he made arrangements to buy his wife and two children from their master. But while he was paying for them his wife and child, Liza, died, and their master, in consideration of the sum already paid, gave him Elizabeth. Elizabeth, however, soon left him, and after wandering over Ohio and Indiana, came to Chicago, where she married in 1844. Her husband and children died, and in 1886 she too passed away, leaving property by will, it is claimed, to one Betty Kilvery, a white girl, who had been her companion for some years. But it seems that James Washington, after the death of his wife Liza, married again and had several children. The eldest of these, a daughter, married William H. M. Bond and had three children. These three children stepped in and contested the will, claiming it to be a forgery, and that they were the legal heirs of Elizabeth Bunch. But Judge Tuley decided that Elizabeth Bunch was an illegitimate child and could have no heirs but those of her own body. The ground of the decision is that, slaves being chattels, no legal marriage was possible any more than real estate can marry real estate. This decision, which was made on a motion for a rehearing, was a surpias to both sides. The case will be appealed, however, and then the special point involved will be fully discussed. It is claimed by Mr. Fish, who represents the Bonds, that whatever may have been the status of a slave marriage prior to the war, the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation and the constitutional amendments was to restore to the slaves all those rights of which they had previously been deprived. When they restore to the slaves all those rights of which they had previously been deprived. When they became free all the rights of freemen attached to them retroactively, so that the children born to them in slavery became legitimate. This is said also to have been the nature of the decisions made in the Southern States during what is called the carpet-bag period. Of late, how-ever, it is said Southern decisions have leaned the other way. It is stated that the matter has been brought to Congressman Mason's attention, and that he will introduce a bill declaring that the intent and effect of the Emancipation Proclamation and the constitutional amendments were to validate all slave marriages and legitimatize the children.

A SENSATION IN COURT. President of a Chicago Street-Railway Faints While Undergoing Cross-Examination.

the Chicago City Street-railway Company, who | which Porter thought he was writing to a rebel is widely known as a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and superintendent of probably the largest Sunday-school in the United States, became so utterly dazed while on the witness-stand in court this afternoon that he fainted dead away, and had to be carried out unconscious, while the trial was immediately adjourned. He was testifying on behalf of one of his agents, who was accused of having repeatedly bribed juries in damage suits against Mr. Holmes's street-railway line. The lawyer for the prosecution, Hiram Park-hurst, was subjecting Mr. Holmes to a savage cross-examination and had grown somewhat personal in the matter, when the startling incident occurred. Sumner C. Welch is the name of the alleged jury-fixer. He is the company's claim agent, and, according to Mr. Holmes's testimony, had, some years ago, been a number of thousand dollars short in his accounts. This shortage he was making up by his services as claim agent. The examination failed to show that Mr. Holmes was cognizant of any crookedness by Welch in settling the company's suits. What it did show was that Welch had been allowed to expend hundreds of dollars at a time, and the only voucher the company required of Welch was a verbal statement to Mr. Holmes. Lawyer Parkhurst asked Mr. Holmes if a certain voucher for \$150, expended in one suit, would not be a proper statement if the money had been paid to secure a disagreement of the jury. Mr. Holmes became very excited of the jury. Mr. Holmes became very excited and angry at the question, but finally answered: "Yes, perhaps so." The examination was proceeding sharply, when Mr. Holmes asked for water; then, after a moment's pause, suddenly he reeled and fell, as # dead. The court was instantly in confusion, and was adjourned by the judge. Mr. Holmes was revived, and to-night is out of danger. s out of danger.

Governor Hill Vetoes the High-License Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ALBANY, N. Y., May 9 .- Governor Hill has

vetoed the Crosby high-license bill. The grounds he takes are that it unjustly discriminates in placing a higher license on beer than on liquor that it unreasonably taxes grocers' sales of li quors in packages; that it would operate as pro hibitory of the traffic in small villages and rura districts; that the existing laws permit highe license than are in fact exacted, showing the public sentiment does not demand a compulsor general increase, and that the bill is, in man' essential respects, a partisan measure, and no based on the demands of general public policy

The Paper Pool.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Western Paper Man-facturers' Association met here to-day. Milowners representing one-half the total produ-tion west of the Alleghenies have signed a tion west of the Alleghenies have signed a agreement proposed at a meeting held in the city six reeks ago, by which a board of five trustees shall have power to order the mills and down for a period of not more than two weeks at a time, and for not more than three months per year. The agreement is to go into force a soon as 90 per cent. of the production has signed. Mill-owners present at to-day's meeting said that low prices and keen competition have demoralized their business, and that noe of them are making any money, so that ismediate action is necessary.

Convicted Under the Owen Law. CINCINNATI, May 9 .- In the police court, day, Manze Brock, the saloon-keeper, was placed on trial for selling liquor on Sunday. The cae went to the jury at 4 P. M. and a verdiet of guilty was returned at 11 o'clock to-night. This is the first case tried under the Owen law. The penalty is thirty days' imprisonment and a ne of \$100.

GAMBLING ON GRAIN PRICES

A Bill That Is Attracting Much Attention in the Speculative Centers,

And for the Defeat of Which Strong Efforts Are Being Made by Boards of Trade and Bucket-Shop Dealers of the Country.

Some of the Strong Political Points in the Speech of Senator Ingalls.

Halstead Admits His Membership in the Cobden Club, Tells How It Happened, and Adds a Few Remarks Favoring Protection.

GAMBLING IN "FUTURES."

Representative Enloe's Bill for Stopping the Buying and Seiling of Margius. Special to the Indiapapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, has a bill before the committee on agriculture to prohibit dealing in "futures" in agricultural products, which is to receive final consideration by the committee within a few days. Mr. Ealoe says that his bill was drawn for the purpose of making it unlawful to buy or sell the product of the soil for future delivery where actual delivery of such product is not contemplated at the time the contract is made, and to provide such penalties as will secure an observance of the law. This bill has attracted a great deal of attention, especially in Chicago, New York and other centers where margins are sold in large quantities, and strennous efforts are being made by members of the boards of trade and bucket-shop dealers throughout the country to have the bill defeated. In New York, for three or four years, there has been a battle between the State and the bucketshop dealers, the former attempting, by its laws, to squeeze out the latter, on the ground that they are fraudulent, and that their business is a crime. Mr. Enloe, speaking upon the constitu-tionality of the legislation proposed in his bill,

said, the other day: "It is apparent that the power of the State is not adequate to deal with the question. It is an evil that is not local in its character. It overreaches State lines and overrides State statutes, and, vulture-like, it preys upon the agricultural industries of the whole Union. There being no State authority to prohibit this gambling, the people have to look to Congress for relief, because the regulation of such matters as interstate transactions is within the jurisdiction of Congress only. The question has risdiction of Congress only. The question has risen above the mere question of morals, and above any question of contract, and has become a means of obstruction to free commercial intercourse among the several States. Legislation upon it is authorized by the Constitution and left to Congress. It may be the buying and selling of futures does not constitute an obstruction to or an interference with every commercial intercourse among the States; but there cial intercourse among the States; but there can be no denial of the fact that the contracts for futures are made under what would properly be termed interstate agreement, and therefore Congress has jurisdiction. The buying and selling of futures is a species of speculation which injures not only the unsuccessful trader, speculator, or gambler, but when the products of the soil are the subject-matter of the transaction it injures both the producer and the consumer and it seriously interferes and the consumer, and it seriously interferes these commodities through the established chan-nels of commerce. They form powerful finan-cial companies, which fix prices and dictate markets. The combination comes between the producer and consumer, and shrewdly manipulates the whole business. They break the market by flooding it when the producers would sell, and they force it up by withholding their accumulations from the market after the producers have parted with the great bulk of their crops. If my bill does not become a law in this Congress, it will only be a question of a short Congress, it will only be a question of a short time when the farmers and the honest people of the country generally will force its adoption."

THE INGALLS SPEECH.

Some of the Strong Points Brought Out by the Senior Kansas Senator.

Senator Ingalls's speech, made a week ago, came out in the Congressional Record to-day. It will probably be more largely circulated than any speech he has yet delivered. The traitorous letter of Fitz John Porter, written Jan. 11, CHICAGO, May 9.—President C. B. Holmes, of | 1888, is the first thing in it. This is the letter brigadier in Congress. In it he tells how his beart "is and has always been with you though at one time my hand and head worked against you and your cause." This is probably the most open pledge of his sympathy with secession that Fitz John Porter has ever given. What Senator Ingalls had to say about the Supreme Court as an issue in the presidential struggle is brief but pointed Taking Lamar's disgraceful appointment to the beach by President Cleveland as the text, the Kansas Senator says: "It is the tribunal of last resort. There is no appeal from its decision except by revolution. Its influence on our political history has never been fully appreciated. All the important questions arising hereafter under the constitutional amendments, the reconstruction acts. the statutes of freedom, the laws regulating national elections, the payment for slaves and losses by war are to be decided by the Supreme Court." The facts about the Louisiana election which Senator Ingalls brought together are overwhelming. He quotes the speech of Governor McEnery declaring it is time "the law shall be silent," and promising to wrap the State in revolution from the Gulf to the Arkansas line rather than that the negroes shall be permitted to organize. The figures are quoted to show how Nicholls's majority of 88,000 was manufactured, and how at a State election the returns have been made to show that the vote cast for Nicholls was 70,000 larger than that cast for Cleveland. By these same returns the total vote was made out to be greater than the total registration. As to the terrorism and fraud by which the colored people were kept from voting, Senator Ingalis produces proof that cannot be gaineaid. Details are given of the way the spurious majorities were manufactured, and the warnings of some of the Democratic papers of the State are quoted. These warnings are to the effect that the business has been badly overthe effect that the business has been badly overdone and the Democratic party must bear the
responsibility for the work of its overzealous
members who were bound that Warmouth
should never be Governor, even if they had to
count him out a dozen times over. All that
Senator Ingalls had to say about the Louisiana
plan is emphasized by the sneer of Senator
Eustis that it was nobody's business outside of
Louisiana how her elections were managed.

HALSTEAD AND THE COBDEN CLUB. The Editor Admits His Membership, and Tells How It Came About.

WASHINGTON, May 9. - In reference to the statement that Murat Halstead was a member of the Cobden Club, Mr. Boutelle, in the House, to-day, read the following from that gentleman: The story that I am a member of the Cobden Club is correct. One night, in London, with Cyrus Field, a personal friend of Cobden's, I boarded a small steamer at Westminster, and was carried to Greenwich. There we had a whitebait dinner, twelve courses of fish, and as good cold champagne as was ever drunk in Maine. It was a lovely dinner. There was a distinguished man in the chair, and a toastmaster who whooped things up and made them lively. I made a speech about the white wings of commerce on the ocean and the large rivers of America, the distance Cincinnati was from salt water, and the indifference of her people on the tariff question, and the tance Cincinnati was from salt water, and the indifference of her people on the tariff question, and the London Times said the humorous party from Ohio ought to have told something about the reciprocity treaty with Canada, but did not seem to know much about it, and that was true.

It was for my services in making this Greenwich speech that I was made an honorary member of the Cobden Club, and I have ever since received marked copies of the publications of that energetic organization, and many marked copies and pamphlets, indeed, loads of the most serious and dull information ever misapplied to human affairs. I would rather, at any time, read the essays of my old friend, J. S. Moore, the Parsee merchant, who resides on the limited express between Washington and New York. This liters to the a comment intertains to approve and the last the property

ture shook my faith in the application of free trade to our country; that is, of selecting our country to begin

with.

The price of news print is less than one-half of what it was before the war, and I told Frank Hurd and Henry Watterson about that, and said I was afraid protection had caused more paper-mills and paper materials, and had knecked down the price of the one article of merchandise that I did know something about, and when Hurd and Watterson could not axplain it Cobden-club fashion, I could not. In London, some years after the whitebait dinner, I was troubled for hours trying to get a trifling article through the custom-house, for there is such a place, even in London. It was a case of small bottles of cologne water, and when I was exhausted I told them I was an honorary member of the Cobden Club, and the experience was liable to make me a high protectionist. The inspector was greatly disgusted, in appearance, and slammed down my case of cologne water at once. This was the instance of the greatest utility to me of the Cobden Club membership. The policy of M. Thiers in France, and Prince Bismarck in Germany, after their war, both of these great statesmen relying on the protective system for strength in time of trial, has been to me a more striking chapter of history than any I have found in my Cobden Club volumes. I do not think the Democratic party has a tariff policy that it can apply to business, or that its methods would be trustworthy if it had a policy. If President Cleveland had been a member of the Cobden Club as long as I have he would have known better than to have written his message of December last.

MINOR MATTERS.

Result of Last Night's Democratic Caucus on the Mills Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The tariff bill caucus held by the Democrats of the House to-night was attended by 121 members. The session was brief, lasting little more than an hour. Messra Randall, Vance, McAdoo and other protectionist Democrate were present, while Messrs. O'Neil, Foran and Merriman were absent. Mr. Mills offered a resolution, which was adopted without opposition, directing that all proposed amendments to the bill be offered to the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, who are to pass upon and report to another caucus in the near future. It is understood that a great many proposed amendments were tendered to-night, relating chiefly to wool, glassware and metals, but in the meanwhile amendments are to be handed in to the Democratic members of the committee. A resolution was adopted by the caucus proposing that the daily sessions of the House shall begin at 11 A. M., and still another requesting that each and every Democratic member pledge himself to be present at the sessions of the House when the tariff bill is taken up and considered by sections.

Amending the Interstate-Commerce Law. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Senate committee on interstate commerce to-day ordered a favorable report upon an amendment to the sixteenth section of the interstate-commerce law, which section now provides for a summary proceeding by mandatory or other process by United States circuit courts sitting in equity to enforce any lawful order or requirement of the commission. The amendment continues the provisions of the The amendment continues the provisions of the section as they now stand as to any order or requirement of the commission not founded upon a controversy requiring a trial by jury; but as to matters which, under the Constitution, require trial by jury, it is proposed that the commission or any person interested may apply in a summary way to circuit courts sitting as courts of law. The amendment makes provision for the speedy trial of such cases, and provides that on the hearing the findings of fact by the commission shall be prima facie evidence. It also provides that the court shall, by its order. also provides that the court shall, by its order, fix a time for the trial not less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date of the

Unique Display on Senator Stanford's Table. Washington Special. There is considerable talk about a unique display that was made at a dinner given the other day by the millionaire Senator from California, Mr. Stanford. It was a small affair as to the number present, but it was mighty gorgeous. On the center of the dinner-table was a magnifi-cent fieral piece. Mr. Stanford brushed the flowers aside. There stood revealed a splendid silver arrangement which was thought to be for ornament. The Senator then requested one of his guests to lift the silver arrangement. As that was done all the lights in the room that had been visible were put out. But there was not darkness, for the removal of the silver covering revealed a beautiful sight. There was a big cone formed by wine jellies of different colors. In-side of it was an incandescent electric light. It threw off different colored rays. The effect was very brilliant, and it was enhanced by the unexpected manner in which it was produced.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following

amed Indianians: G. F. Bedford, Ontario; G. M. Rumberger, Greencastle; A. Murray, Orleans; E. W. Hum-mel, Star City; J. Sommerville, Lexington; A. T. Baxter, French Lick; J. E. Baker, Aurora; G. W. Collins, Cortland; J. W. Stewart, Memphis; G. W. Burkart, Chrisney: P. Hendricks, McVille: J. H. Likene, Richmond; D. D. H. Lewis, Straughu; P. Staley, Dayton; W. Wag-goner, Hickory Grove: G. W. Hull, Fountain City; G. Ketzel, Dale; G. W. Thacker, Martins-City; G. Ketzel, Dale; G. W. Thacker, Martinsville; J. Kinworthy, Ewing; B. F. Wagner, Kook's Church; G. Kemp, Morgantown; D. P. Kennedy, Martinsville; M. W. Wagner, Bluffton; G. Culler, Delphi; H. Dailey, Columbus; minors of J. W. Lout, Brownsburg; mother of W. H. Fair, Greentown; widow of J. M. Ross, Charlestown; widow of I. Rogers, Indianapolis; widow of J. Constantial Dealers, widow of J. widow of J. Courtwright, Decker; widow of J. J. Givin, Battle-ground.

The Ewing Shortage.

Washington, May 9 .- The Attorney-general to-day appointed Mr. Frank A. Branigan, of Steubenville, O., to be disbursing and appointment clerk of the Department of Justice, vice Mr. James W. Ewing, removed. Mr. Branigan will assume the duties of his new office as soon as his bond shall have been approved, probably

The investigation into General Ewing's accounts is closed, so far as the Department of Justice is concerned. The examination of his accounts at the Treasury Department will occu-py two or three weeks more, and until that is finished their precise condition cannot be stated. From the best information obtainable, however, it is thought his accounts are \$9,300 short. This amount is amply secured by his bond, and no loss will be sustained by the government. Bynum Will Dash Off a Book.

Washington Special.

One of the latest developments of the tariff question in the House is the determination of Representative Bynum, of Indiana, to write a book on the subject during the summer vacation. "I am going to ascertain the relation of population to area in all the countries of Europe," he says, "and the production of each in agriculture and manufactures. Then I expect to show that the resources of a country are dependent on its capacity; that Belgium, with 481 inhabitants to the square mile, cannot be expected to be as productive as the United States with fourteen, and that the country to be benefits. fited by free trade in manufactured goods is the ountry with the greatest capacity, i. s., the United States."

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, to be min-ister resident of the United States to the Netherlands: Lawson V. Moore, of Texas, to be con-sul of the United States at Lyons.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, May 9.-The President has vened the bill for a public building at Allen-

Postmaster-general Dickenson to-day issued an order fixing \$42.75 per mile per annum as the minimum compensation to be allowed for the transportation of mails on railroads carrying their whole length an average of less than 200 pounds per day. This order reseinds an order issued by Postmaster-general Vilas, Jan. 2, 1887, fixing the minimum rate at \$24.

The Mystery of Gen. Beem's Death. CHICAGO, May 9.—It is asserted to-night that the will of Gen. Martin Beem, whose mysteri-ous death has caused so much comment, con-tains a note recommending that if anything should happen to him an investigation should be made. The will was drawn up less than a week before his death. The probate clerk refuses to allow the document to be inspected at present. A peculiar feature of the tragedy is the fact that A peculiar leature of the tragedy is the fact that if it is shown that Gen. Beem was murdered, his life insurance can be collected by his sister in Alton, to whom it is payable, but if, as Mrs. Beem claims, he was not murdered at all, but committed suicide, his relatives stand no show for the money. The relatives appear to believe that he was murdered, and are actively co-operating with the Chicago Union Veteran League in ferrating out the mustery.

CURRENT POLITICAL NEWS

New Jersey Republicans Select Delegates, and Favor Phelps for President.

The Kansas Convention Urges the Nomination of Senator Ingalis, but in a Certain Contingency Would Accept Mr. Blaine.

Wisconsin Republicans Express the Belief that Rusk Is an Available Man.

An Anti-Cleveland Man Puts Up His Head in a Georgia Convention and Is at Once Knocked Out-Political Notes of All Kinds.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

They Select Delegates to Chicago, and to

dorse Mr. Phelps for President. TRENTON, Na J., May 9.-The Republican State convention to select delegates to the Chicago convention assembled at noon to-day. A picture of James G. Blaine was placed on the platform smid tremendous cheers. State Senator Gardner was elected temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees,

a recess was taken. On reassembling, the temporary organization

was made permanent. The report of the committee on resolutions was read. The tariff clause was applauded, but the clause indorsing State temperance legislation was greeted with mingled applause and isses. The report was adopted.

A resolution favoring William Walter Phelps for the presidency was read amid cheers, and adopted. A separate high-tariff resolution was referred to the committee.

The delegates-at-large are: Wm. J. Sewell, of Camden; Senator John W. Griggs, of Passale; ex-Congressman Geo. A. Halsey, of Newark,

and John Hartbrewer, of Trenton. The district delegates are: First district, Richard T. Starr and Issac Moffst. of Salem: Second, Wm. H. Skirm, of Trenton, and Joseph H. Gaskill, of Mount Holly; Third, Heary S. White, of Monmouth, and Joseph H. T. Martin, of Middlesex; Fourth, John I. Blair, of Warren. and H. B. Herr, of Hunterdon; Fifth, William M. Johnson, of Bergen, and H. O. March, of Morris; Sixth, Henry M. Doremus and Henry A. Potter, of Essex; Seventh, John B. Vreden-burgh and John Bamsay, of Hudson. A resolution favoring a more liberal pension

to soldiers and sailors was adopted. A resolu-tion denouncing the Mills tariff bill did not The platform declares the mission of the Republican party to be: Protection to the industries of the people, by a tariff adjusted to that special end; protection to the civil rights of the people. by securing a free ballot and an honest count to every lawful voter; protection to the basis of the character of the people, by the general edu-cation of the children; protection to the govern-ment of the people, by promoting the reform of the civil service, and protection of the homes of

temperance; "and we congratulate the Legisla-ture of this State on their honest, earnest and courageous efforts to restrain the evils of the liquor traffic and indorse their action."

the people, by the due restriction of vice and in-

KANSAS REPUBLICANS. Senator Ingalls Is Their First Choice, but They Would Vote for Mr. Blaine,

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal WICHITA, Kan., May 9 .- The Republican State convention met at 10:20 this morning, but it was not until 6 o'clock that a permanent organization was effected. A contest occurred over the sending of Alfred Griffin, an anti-saloon Republican leader, as a delegate to the Chicago convention. The fight was on his prohibitory views, but he was elected on the first ballot. Thomas A. Osborn, ex-Governor of the States Col. J. R. Hollowell and Judge Strong were se

Col. J. R. Hollowell and Judge Strong were se lected as the three other delegates.

The resolutions adopted by the convention denounce the President and his pension-veto messages; recommend the re-election of Senator Plumb, and approve heartily the speeches of Senator Ingalls in reply to Voorhees and Blackburn. The platform concludes as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Chicago convention would represent the Republicans of Kansas by giving a solid vote for Senator Ingalls as a candidate for President of the United States.

Resolved, That while we are for Senator Ingalls for President, and so express ourselves in no uncertain words, if it shall be found that his nomination is impracticable, then, if the election of James G. Blaine is deemed by delegates from doubtful States possible, that the Kansas ielegates vote for the latter.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

They Select Delegates to the National Convention and Indorse Gov. Rusk.

Madison, Wis., May 9.-The Republican State convention met at the Capitol at noon to elect delegates to the national convention. The convention was called to order by H. A. Taylor. chairman of the State central committee, who made a long speech. The convention elected Hon, Ira D. Bradford, of Eau Claire, permanent chairman. He addressed the body at length amid great applause. The convention then

took a recess for one bour. The district delegates elected are: First, Jesse Stone, L. H. Barker; Second, A. S. Ludlow, G. A. Knapp; Fourth, H. J. Baumgartner, Chas. A. Chapin; Fifth, Chas. A. Vrooman, H. G. Kress; Sixth, A. J. Turner, A. L. Thompson, Seventh, L. S. Fisher, D. G. James; Eighth, James O'Neil, J. G. Liverman; Ninth, B. B. Scott, R. B. Sanford. The Third district elects on the 16th inst.

After recess resolutions were adopted in which the principles set forth in the platforms adopted by national conventions of the Republican party on the subject of protection were reaffirmed; the platform which Abraham Lincoln approved, and on which he was elected, was indorsed; such revision of the tariff was demanded as as will avoid the accumulating of surplus in the treasury, after meeting the current expenses of the government and paying the national debt as rapidly as it matures; President Cieveland's last annual message was denounced as an attack upon American industry, as was also the Mills tariff bill; the methods by as was also the Mills tariff bill; the methods by which, in several States in the Union, large bodies of voters are practically disfranchised in order to promote the election of Democratic Presidents, Congressmen and other officials was denounced. The resolutions go on to say that every friend of free institutions should sternly oppose the party which tolerates or consents to these crimes that outrage the rights of citizens of the whole Republic. The Republicans of Wisconsin desire the prosperity of all sections of the country, and friendly relations with all. They further condemp, as tending to bring a salutary further condemn, as tending to bring a salutary and needed reform into disrepute and contempt, the sweeping changes in subordinate sofficials of the government made by the present national administration to reward and encourage partisan services, in flagrant disregard of the pledges which the President gave when a candidate for election, and of professions which, from time to time, he has sicce submitted to the credulity of the public. Resolutions were also adopted favoring Governor Rusk as a candidate for chief magistrate of the Nation.

Other Selections of Delegates. Delegates to the Republican national conven-

Missouri-Third district, W. Q. Sullivan and E. S. Low; Seventh, W. L. Morrey and John R. Martin; Fifth, John A. Duncan and Samuel G. Kelly, (not instructed, but both are for Blaine.)

Pennsylvan ia—Twenty-fourth district, George
F. Vanbonnhorst (instructed for Blaine). Massachusetts-Third district, Arthur W. Tufu and E. P. Wilbur.

New York-Thirty-first district, H. T. Tarbox and L. H. Humphrey (they favor Blaine, with Depew as second choice); Thirty-fourth, F. W.